

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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- In June 1951 the Harbin Polytechnical Institute,¹ in New Town (Novin Gorod), Harbin, was operated and supported by the Chinese Communist Northeast Administration. It consisted of six faculties which, with their chairmen, were as follows:

Faculty

- Electrical Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Geology
- Economics

Chairmen

Popov (fnu)
 " "
 Gregorovich (fnu)
 Shamraev (fnu)
 " "
 (unknown)

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2. In 1951 all the chairmen of the faculties, as well as all the instructors, were Russian refugees who had obtained their Soviet passports in Harbin after World War II. The head of the Institute, however, was Chinese.

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3. In either late 1952 or early 1953, the Harbin Polytechnical Institute was enlarged to accommodate more students, but the number of faculties was reduced to three: Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering. The Chemical Engineering Faculty, with its instructors, students, and equipment, was removed to a recently established Chinese university in Dairen. At the same time, the Geology Faculty was removed to a university in Changchun, and the Economics Faculty was eliminated.
4. In June 1953 the length of the course in each of the three faculties was five years. The Institute was co-educational and had approximately 3,000 students, most of whom were Chinese. The head and the assistant head of the Institute were Chinese, both of whom spoke a little Russian but required a Russian language interpreter when they addressed the student body. All the courses were given in the Russian language; however, in early 1953 it had been announced by the head of the Institute that beginning in September 1953 about half of the subjects would be taught in Chinese and the rest in Russian. The subjects were not specified.
5. In June 1953 all of the chairmen of the faculties and all the instructors at the Institute were Russians. All but three or four of them had been in Harbin a long time and had obtained Soviet passports there. In early 1953 these three or four Russians had arrived in Harbin from the USSR to teach at the Institute. One of these was Sokolov (fnu), who taught theory and principles of electricity in the Electrical Engineering Faculty. Another instructor in this faculty was Zuyev (fnu), about 40 years of age, and a resident of Harbin for many years who had obtained his Soviet passport there. He taught theory and practical application of electrical mechanics. Almost all the assistant instructors at the Institute were Chinese and had a fairly good command of the Russian language.
6. In June 1953 the following were some of the subjects included in the curriculum of the first three years of the Electrical Engineering Faculty of the Institute:
- a. First year: analytical geometry, differential calculus, basic physics, basic chemistry, principles of electricity, physical training and political indoctrination, including the study of the history of China and the USSR and Communist political theory.
 - b. Second year: theory and practical application of electrical mechanics, resistance of materials, analytical geometry (continued from first year), integral calculus, principles of electricity (continued from first year), dynamical electricity, including a study of AC and DC dynamos, physical training, and political indoctrination (continued from first year).
 - c. Third year: dynamical electricity (continued from second year) power lines, power plants and power stations, physical training, and political indoctrination (continued from second year).
7. In June 1953 tuition was free for all students at the Institute. Students, however, had to pay for their own text books.

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<u>Comments</u>

2. According to available information, the Institute was being enlarged in 1953 by the construction of several new buildings, including one six-story structure.
3. [redacted] the Chemistry Department of the Institute was transferred to Dairen in September 1952, and the Mining Department was moved to Mukden at the same time.
4. [redacted] in 1953 there were approximately 2,500 students at the Institute, including only about 100 White Russians. In July 1953 [redacted] White Russians were admitted to the Institute only if they knew Chinese and even then it was difficult for them to enter.
5. [redacted] Sokolov arrived from the USSR to teach at the Institute about 1951, but was not sure of the date of arrival.
- [redacted]

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